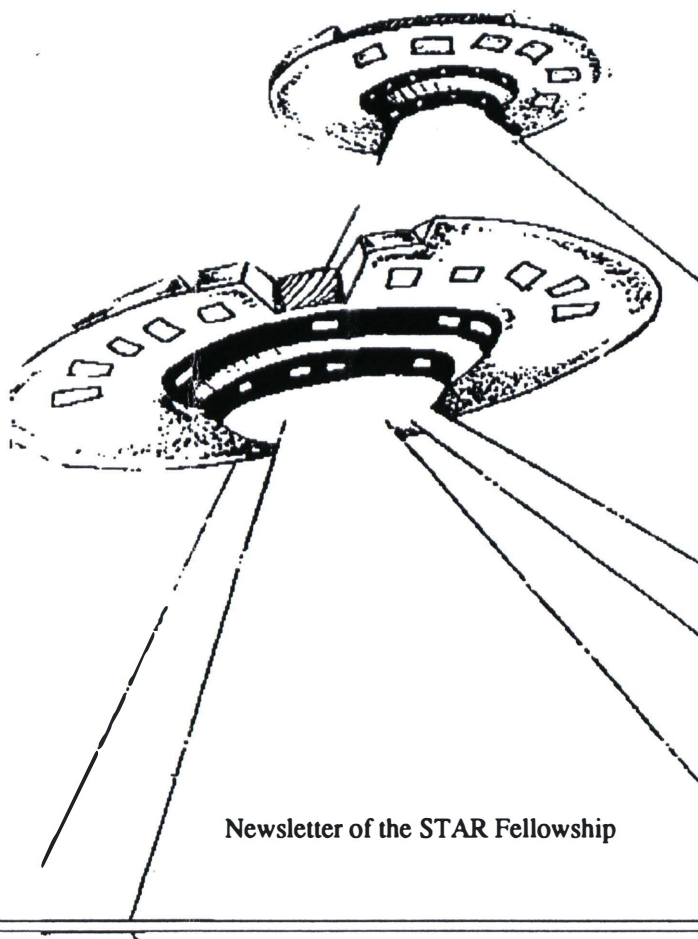


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Newsletter of the STAR Fellowship

## INTERVIEW ON A CHAT SHOW

While travelling to the St. Catherine's Hill field trip with the London Earth Mysteries Circle recently, a tape was played in which Jenny Randles of BUFORA was interviewed on a radio chat show. The interviewer asked her for her opinion on the mysterious corn circles (some of which we were to see on the field trip, at Cheesefoot Head). He was obviously expecting her to say that she thought they may be made by extraterrestrials and seemed disappointed when she favoured the unknown natural phenomenon hypothesis. Then things seemed to get out of hand when she suggested electromagnetic fields from these phenomena might affect the brain and induce delusions of being abducted. This was perhaps just a little too disturbing and the interview was ended as rapidly as he could.

I feel she could very well be right in her conclusion regarding the circles - she has certainly researched the matter exhaustively and I have always doubted the logic behind the idea of extraterrestrials leaving these strange signs, especially as very few have sightings associated with them (except ones which could clearly be glowing natural effects). She is, however (judging from this interview and her talks at the conference in Wales last year) falling into the usual trap of assuming all UFOs fall into this category, and that no extraterrestrial craft exist.

## OUTSIDE HELP

by Tony Wedd

Astronomers have lately come round to the point of view that there must be hundreds of millions of habitable planets in the cosmos: they have been able to fend off the idea that space people have been coming here by an interesting but fallacious deduction from Einstein's Theory of Relativity: that nothing can travel faster than light. The correct deduction is that nothing can be observed to travel faster than light. Velocity itself is no problem...one does not feel speed once on board the vehicle...but acceleration is. If all fuel is to be taken in the ship, as with a rocket, there is not enough to accelerate it up to the speed of light. But if one can collect power on the way from cosmic energy, "free energy", and apply this to the propulsion, unlimited speeds are possible.

This in turn makes it likely that over a period of time, any civilisation which could produce space ships capable of using this energy would be able to visit all the inhabitable planets. Thus it is possible that all of the hundreds of millions of inhabitable planets are in fact "occupied" by space people (who may be using some as the equivalents of Devil's Island and Alcatraz).

Possibly, the figure is more marvellous than the astronomers concede; there are possibly few planets or their satellites in the galaxy which they have not explored. Given that a ship could land on a fairly hostile planet and continue to draw its energy from cosmic sources, some quarrying of metals, precious stones and so on could be conducted with robot vehicles and mooncats. While pushing the frontiers of inhabited space out to infinity, why not time also? When would space travelling have begun? The answer could be "since the dawn of time, long, long ago". Have we not always been taught so, in the concept that God has always been around, since the dawn of time? If you cannot any longer arrogantly isolate this planet in space as the only one to develop space travel, neither can you isolate our era as the only time in which space travel has developed.

All of this means a considerable revision of our archaeological and anthropological assumptions. The Descent of Man is on no surer ground and we might give more heed to the myth of the fallen angel, banished to live on Earth. The self-consistency of the biological sciences, which school once made to seem so monolithic, starts to exhibit some quite appalling cracks as von Daniken saps away below its cherished axioms. It looks as if some of the unity was only achieved by suppressing valuable evidence, and this he has at last brought into court.

We have a long way to go. Leading scientists like von Braun and J. Allen Hynek have managed to make ufos respectable enough for an article in "The New Scientist", but only by confining the irrefutable evidence to sightings. That solid objects in the sky carry human crews identical to those of our own space ships, make landings and contact earthlings is still a very taboo matter here, but one cannot logically object that this must be so.

What is particularly interesting is that the acceptance that it is so, unlocks a number of mysteries. Old myths now become accounts of reality, a little garbled, but intact enough for us to piece together some of the truths they carry. We cannot deny now the legend of Atlantis, or the older continent of Mu, with quite the same conviction that there never was a civilisation previous to ours. If in fact Earth has a tendency to produce a series of civilisations which rise to a peak and then fall away to survive only as a garbled legend, we might be a bit more humble about the one we see on the decline just now.

To be continued.

(from "T for Tomorrow", an unpublished manuscript written by Tony Wedd).

## TRACKING THE UFO PHENOMENON

by Gordon Millington

Purists may reasonably dispute any claim by ufology to call itself a discipline, for the meaning of the word must logically relate to the study of UFOs and few if any ufologists have ever got near enough to one even to begin to study it! What ufologists do study, of course, are witness accounts of UFO behaviour and, despite the lamentable propensity of the vast majority of UFOs to diminish on closer acquaintance into IFOs, many thousands of acceptable reports have been accumulated from all over the world. From the painstaking comparison and classification of these, ufology has made sufficient progress to justify a redefinition of its scope. It has become the study of the behaviour of the intelligence behind the phenomena. We call this intelligence the Phenomenon, frankly admitting our ignorance of both its origins and its aims while still seeking clues to possible answers, some of which may be derived from an examination of its tactics over time.

Despite Magonia and all that, effective intervention by the Phenomenon in such a way as to modify human consciousness does not predate the industrial revolution, for the faery worlds of medieval legend had little impact on mundane affairs. Communications were rudimentary, most people were credulous and ill-educated. In such a climate of thought rumours thrive and fact becomes interwoven with fiction; but if a UFO were to land on the White House lawn tomorrow the whole world would know of it in minutes and the ufonauts could deliver an instant message on television to the whole of humanity. The Phenomenon, however, does not seem to work like this, preferring perhaps a certain subtlety?

Consider, for example, how nicely the Phenomenon judges its presentation of technology, remaining always in advance but never too far ahead of contemporary developments. When man's perennial dream of conquering the air stood on the threshold of fulfilment, Phenomenal airships appeared in the USA. We see their design as weird and impractical, resembling the products of Heath Robinson's comic muse, but to 19th century Americans their appearance was as convincing as their homespun operators, often neighbourly-seeming individuals who usually had time for a friendly chat - "We are from anywhere, but we will be in Greece day after tomorrow". Different enough, in their strange machines, to provoke comment, yet reassuring and sufficiently normal to dispel fears of the supernatural among religious fundamentalists quick to ascribe to Satan the novel and the unfamiliar.

Then for a time the psychologists of the Phenomenon seem to have lain low, having perhaps learned that modern man's attention span is short, requiring constant

stimulation, that yesterday's miracle becomes today's commonplace. If, as some have conjectured, it is part of the Phenomenon's strategy to provoke humanity to a wider acceptance of the paranormal, then perhaps the "Angels of Mons" and the various alleged appearances of the virgin Mary may be said to have achieved some success. Though easily enough dismissed by sceptics as collective hallucinations, such explanations fail to suggest a possible cause. A corporate malfunctioning of minds can scarcely arise spontaneously and is even less credible than the postulate of some entity purposively affecting human perceptions.

Angels and inaccessible virgins, however, were unlikely to appeal to the hectic young aircrew of World War II, but they were certainly puzzled by the "Foo Fighters" which performed incredible acrobatics around them. Far from believing them to be paranormal, each side assumed them to be secret craft deployed by their enemies and, since they inflicted no harm, eventually ignored them. No score for the Phenomenon this time!

The decades following the war became the era of Lights-in-the-Sky (LITS), the new, improved Foo Fighters which eventually engendered the widely successful Extra-Terrestrial Hypothesis (ETH). Initially, however, the LITS had to overcome the suspicion that they were terrestrial military developments. They worked hard to dispel the possibility of an earthly origin, buzzing the White House and disrupting electricity supplies to establish the kind of credibility they apparently needed.

But, as any UFO investigator will readily confirm, LITS pretty soon become boring and the fickle interest of mankind, as exemplified by the media, soon turned elsewhere. If the UFOs were to continue making the front pages of the tabloids, they had to come up with something more gripping than incredible aerial manoeuvres. So of course they did. Before long people like Adamski were telling of encounters with allegedly Venusian ufonauts who took them joyriding in flying saucers to Utopian lands on nearby planets. In those days before the first satellite had pulsed out its orbital bleeps the contactees may well have sincerely believed. Certainly, others believed them and the ETH, in its crudest form, was successfully launched. These first ufonaut presentations featured beings of incredible benevolence and elevated ethics, who delivered themselves of trite exhortations about peace, war and nuclear arms. Tall of stature, blond and noble of brow, it was clear that before long their high moral tone would cloy. Expectations raised by the various saucer cults had been cruelly disappointed and once more the flighty focus of human attention turned elsewhere, leaving the Phenomenon again out in the cold.

But not for long! If Goodies were no longer any good, how about Baddies? The



Phenomenon discovered the pulling power of sex and violence. Lofty thoughts, noble brows and pageboy hairstyles were replaced by bug-eyed little monsters who finally found fame by kidnapping the man most likely to write it all up. Instead of courteous invitations to step aboard for a planetary tour - by this time we all knew what the planets were really like - victims were forcibly abducted, stripped and subjected to unpleasant physical examinations and operations, followed by induced but fortunately temporary amnesia. Otherwise we would never have heard of genetic material being extracted from unwilling donors, of involuntary pregnancies and stolen embryos, of inter-species breeding between humans and ufonauts. It was all strong stuff, well calculated to horrify and engage especially the distaff side of humanity, hitherto relatively uninvolved. The abduction experience was duly charted, categorised and absorbed into UFO lore, whereupon the flow of reports diminished to a trickle, characteristic of the cyclical "flaps" which have previously distinguished the activities of the Phenomenon.

And so what now? Circles of flattened ears appear overnight in cornfields where it is said that UFOs have been seen. They concentrate particularly in ancient landscapes like Wiltshire, among the megaliths and ley lines dear to the lovers of earth mystery, so there is no fear of their going unremarked. Correlations are sought between corn patterns and UFO formations, and both related to archetypal Jungian mandalas. Appeal, one might suppose, to a more sophisticated clientele, though the tabloids also respond at their sensational level. Is this the latest venture of the Phenomenon, or simply, as some allege, a natural happening caused by atmospheric vortices? The lesser questions are all subsumed into the larger one - is the Phenomenon real or an illusion? What, in any case, would be meant by "reality" in this context? The Phenomenon, in short, has cornered us so that we feel compelled to look for further evidence and more subtle explanatory paradigms. For better or worse, it has inserted itself as a permanent query into the consciousness of 20th century man.

(c) Gordon Millington, 1969.

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### NOTES AND NEWS

#### Venus a bit too like Mars for comfort?

In a recent edition of New Scientist there is a description of the radar findings of the Magellan space probe, which seems to reveal a landscape very like Mars, even to the sinuous features formerly considered to have been possibly due to the action of water. Of course, the deduction went in one direction - that possibly then the Martian features

are not caused by water, rather than considering that water may exist in both places. As mentioned in the preceding article, and as assumed by the astronomers who saw the Martian canals (see *The Inhabited Solar System*), we all know what the other planets are like.

There is a very powerful interest, it seems, in pronouncing the planets dead - when an astronaut saw "fireflies" as Adamski had described, it was very quickly ascribed to paint flaking off the craft - a claim of growing beans in lunar soil was quashed in a short time - life-like oxygen release reported by the Viking probe on Mars was rapidly found to have been a chemical reaction. The universe has been proved to be a sterile, lifeless nothingness in which our planet, the sole supporter of life, sails serenely among the chaos. This hideous cosmology is, of course, too frightening to contemplate so people turn to geocentrism, and try to forget the rest of the universe exists.

#### Publications available

The following are available from the Amskaya address - please make cheques payable to J. Goddard. Prices include postage.

**SKYWAYS AND LANDMARKS REVISITED.** A re-examination of Tony Wedd's work in leys and flying saucers. £1.20

**COSMIC FRIENDS.** An account of communication with extraterrestrials over the course of many years, and information derived from it. 70p.

**THE INHABITED SOLAR SYSTEM.** Evidence that our system is not as dead as current opinion holds. 70p

**ENIGMAS OF THE PLAIN.** Booklet on Salisbury Plain mysteries, originally printed in 1966, now reprinted A5 size. Some extraterrestrial contact. 70p.

**SKYWAYS AND LANDMARKS** is also available as a video to anyone who sends me a blank tape and return postage. It includes some of an original talk by Tony Wedd, and many pictures taken by him to illustrate his theory of the connection of leys with orthoteny, the alignment of flying saucer sightings.

For those also interested in Earth Mysteries, there is also **CAMPUS LINES**, discussing leys around six university campuses, and **TOUCHSTONE**, the magazine of the Surrey Earth Mysteries Group. The former is £1.20 including postage, the latter £2 for four issues.

## STAR FELLOWSHIP TO BE MENTIONED IN READER'S DIGEST UFO DIRECTORY

D. K. Direct Ltd. are soon to publish an illustrated book on the subject of UFOs for the Reader's Digest. Kevin McClure has written a section on contactees and the passage below is the unedited version of his account of the STAR Fellowship. This will no doubt be fuller in the final version as I was asked for further information, particularly on the Solexmal glossary in *The Inhabited Solar System*.

*"Few cults or belief groups last long without there being some specific purpose for their members to work towards. This may be as simple as spreading the message that there are Space Brothers out there, protecting our interests. It may be as technical as building a flying saucer. Or as ambitious as saving the Earth from imminent destruction. All these tasks demand considerable belief on the part of group members, and a real sense of relationship with their own particular aliens.*

*"All of these situations arose well back in the 1950s, with the early contactees, and there are those who still have that simple belief in life on other, nearby planets. One such is "The Star Fellowship", from Surrey, England. In their recent booklet, The Inhabited Solar System, they discuss the evidence against other planets being fit to live on, and find it wanting. The matter of canals seen on Mars by Percival Lowell is raised, and a possible more recent record of them. There is a glossary of the Solexmal language, the "apparent interlingua of the Solar System", and a song, Ms Anya Ray, written in Solexmal too.*

*"Though the Star Fellowship are essentially followers of the famous contactee George Adamski, who has been widely criticised, I can sympathise with the booklet's author when he writes "something within me seems to gravitate to the concepts of a living universe". There are clearly many who would agree with him".*

I look forward to the publication of this book with interest!

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**AMSKAYA is the newsletter of the STAR Fellowship, a continuation of the organisation formed in 1960 by Tony Wedd of Chiddingstone, who held that contact was the way ahead for flying saucer investigation. £2 for four quarterly issues from J. Goddard, 25, Albert Road, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey, KT15. 2PX. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard. Original cover design by David Taylor. IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE AN "X" WILL FOLLOW THIS SENTENCE:**